are removed from the furnace and weighed while still hot.

(6) The average weight loss of the specimens after heating may not be more than 50 percent of their average weight before heating.

§ 164.009–17 Density measurement.

(a) The measurements described in this section are made to determine the density of a sample.

(b) If the sample is a solid material, a specimen that has a length of 305 mm, a width of 305 mm, and thickness equal to that of the sample is prepared. The length and width are measured to the nearest 0.80 mm and the thickness to the nearest 0.25 mm. Allowance is made for any irregularity in the surfaces of the specimen. The average of at least four measurements of each dimension is determined.

(c) If the sample is fibrous insulation, a specimen is prepared from sheets of the sample submitted. The sample is a cube and each dimension is 305 mm ±1.60 mm. The average of at least four measurements of each dimension is determined.

(d) The weight of a specimen is determined with a sensitive balance scale accurate to at least 0.5 percent of the weight of the specimen.

(e) The dimension and weight measurements of a specimen are made after it has been conditioned for at least one week, and for any additional time needed for the specimen to reach a constant weight, in an atmosphere that is 22.8 °C. ±2 °C. and 50 percent ±5 percent relative humidity.

§ 164.009–19 Measurement of moisture and volatile matter content.

(a) The measurements described in this section are made to determine the moisture and volatile matter content of a sample.

(b) A specimen cut from the density specimen of a sample is conditioned for at least one week, and for any additional time needed for the specimen to reach a constant weight, in an atmosphere that is 22.8 °C. ±2 °C., and 50 percent ±5 percent relative humidity. The conditioned specimen is then weighed and transferred to a previously weighed wide mouth weighing bottle that has a glass stopper. With the stopper removed, the bottle, stopper, and specimen are heated at 105 °C. ±5 °C. for four hours. After four hours, the stopper is inserted in the bottle and the bottle and sample are cooled and weighed.

(c) The content of moisture and volatile matter is the difference between the two weighings and is reported as a percentage of the weight of the conditioned specimen.

§ 164.009–21 Laboratory report.

The laboratory report of the test and measurements of a material contains the following:

(a) Name of the designated laboratory.

(b) Name of manufacturer of the material.

(c) Date of receipt of the material and dates of the test and measurements.

(d) Trade name of the material.

(e) Description of the material.

(f) Density of the sample.

(g) Percentage of moisture and volatile matter in the sample.

(h) Description of the specimens tested if the specimens are prepared from composite material.

(i) If the test was done on individual components of the sample, a description of the components.

(j) Test results including the following:

(1) Complete time and temperature data for each thermocouple.

(2) Each observation of flame emission and the time and duration of each emission.

§ 164.009–23 Factory inspection.

The Coast Guard does not inspect noncombustible materials approved under this subpart on a regular schedule. However, the Commander of the Coast Guard District in which a factory is located may detail a marine inspector at any time to visit a factory where a noncombustible material is manufactured to conduct an inspection of the manufacturing and quality control procedures and to select representative samples of the material for examination or tests to verify that the material is as stated in the original application for approval. The manufacturer is advised in advance of the time of